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New York Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Turkey has made a suggestion to Engand on the affairs in Egypt. - Mr. Giadstone was assaulted in a street in London. - The Spanish commercial treaty with the United States has been signed in Madrid. - Fifty fishermen were drowned in the Caspian Sea. === The Council of State has been suspended in Cairo.

Congress.-The Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution reappointing Noah Porter one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. ---- The bill making all public roads and highways post routes was passed. - The Senate debated further, without action, the McPherson bill, relating to National Bank circulation. - In the House the Senate bill for the construction of a building for the Library of Congress was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on the Library. The contested election case of Chalmers against Manning was further debated, without

DOMESTIC .- The river began to fall at Cincinnata yesterday. === The finest coin collection in Ohio has been stolen. ___ A tornado visited Virginia. A large cotton factory in Charleston, S. C., has failed. The ice at Kingston was broken up by a Hudson River ferry-beat, - Harvard and Princeton join the new league to regulate athletics. A cargo of Mormons left Chattanooga for Utah. === The Minnesota Railway Commissioner discusses the wheat and elevator problem. A girl at Youngstown, Ohio, revived her coffin. — The United States Lloyds are forbidden to continue business in Massachusetts. === A large national dairy convention has been held at Jackson, Tenn. Charges are made against Controller Knox in connection with the Pacific Bank, Boston, Three bills were passed over the Governor's veto b the Virginia Legislature.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Cooper Union meeting to favor the removal of power of confirmation from the Aldermen was addressed last evening by Mr. Evarts, Chief Justice Davis, ex-Mayor Grace and others, and a committee was appointed to urge necessary legislation. - The anti-Newman party called a church council and voted to dismiss Dr Newman after March 31. - President Hamlin, of Middlebury College, addressed the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club on "The Limits of Free Trade and Protection. = Mrs. Uhler, whose brother, George W. Conkling, killed her lover, Haverstick, committed suicide on Wednesday. - Assemblyman Roosevelt's mother and wife died yesterday. General Stone read a paper on "Military Affairs in Egypt" before the Military Service Institution. - Thomas Kinsella's will was filed. Colder weather drove away the fog. ____Additional subscriptions for the flood sufferers were made. ____ The regular ticket was elected by the American Institute. ——— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.07 cents. Stocks were dull and firm with some improvement in prices.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate colder and fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 58°; lowest, 32°; average, 46°.

St. Valentine seems to have been less worshipped yesterday than in past years. Perhaps It is just as well. Indeed is it now about time for the festival to be given up entirely when it sets women to fighting with revolvers? The so-called comic valentine has always been a depressing and stupid thing, but when it harrows up the souls of its recipients to the extent of leading them to imbrue their hands in one another's gore, as it did in Philadelphia on Wednesday, public opinion ought to suppress it as a dangerous nuisance.

The Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club gave additional proof of its fair-mindedness, and received additional light on economic problems, by listening last night to an address on the "Limits of Free Trade and Protection," by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, president of Middlebury College, Vermont. Dr. Hamlin took the ground that every wise government must regard internal production and consumption as the chief sources of national wealth, and sustained his position by careful argument. He also pointed out the effect of England's free-trade policy as something to be avoided by every nation jealous of its own well-being. An abstract of Dr. Hamlin's speech will be found elsewhere in this im-

At the Senate investigation of the unhappy election riot at Danville, Va., last fall, begun yesterday at Washington, enough testimony was given to show that it is going to be a difficult matter to get at the truth; but it was also made apparent that up to this time the true story of the affray has not been officially told. One of the witnesses, a particularly intelligent colored man and a policeman in the town, pointed out that the affidavits made by him before the Danville Committee of Forty had been changed soas to bear against the blacks. And yet it was the report of this Committee of Forty that the country was asked to accept as an impartial description of the riot and its causes!

It is to be hoped that our leading colleges will see the advisability of adopting the rules for

the regulation of college sports recently suggested by a conference of professors. No one denies that young men should be encouraged to take exercise to develop their strength and keep their health good. But at most colleges these aims were long ago lost sight of, and the winning of a championship and the attainment of great skill became the paramount objects for which every game of baseball or football and every boat race was arranged. This is, of course, exactly as it ought not to be. It takes up too much of the students' time, and cultivates an ungentlemanlike spirit among them. These and other evils would probably be wholly remedied if the sports were regulated by the Faculties according to the plan just adopted by Harvard and Princeton. Each institution ought to consider the question solely on its merits. The idea is not necessarily bad just because Harvard likes it.

The Bourbons of Virginia are clearly determined to sweep from the path every obstacle that a reaction in public feeling will speedily to a partisan administration of affairs in their follow. Denunciation without an alternative State. Governor Cameron properly vetoed the bill to take away from the Judges of certain courts the power of appointing registers and judges of election, and giv it to electoral boards to be chosen by the Legislature; but them against the consequences of adhering to a yesterday the Bourbon members of that body passed the measure over the veto. Two other outrageous bills were also denied approval by Governor Cameron. One of these deprived the Chief Executive of power to appoint the officers of the Lunatic Asylum, and the other turned cut of their places the present officers of that institution. The House voted yesterday to make both these bills laws despite vetoes; but the Senate has delayed action until to-day. Doubtless both of them will be passed. These latter measures are in the interests of spoils merely; but the other touches the purity of elections and does not promise well either for a defeat. It is not improbable that a similar refree vote or an honest count.

DEMANDING CHARTER REFORM.

The imposing demonstration in Cooper Institute last night, in favor of the Roosevelt bill to give the Mayor the sole power of appointing the heads of departments, ought to make certain the passage of that measure. There can be no longer a shadow of excuse for opposition to the bill by any member of the Legislature, who respects the will of the people of this city. It will also not be wise for any Representative from New-York to place himself in antagonism to the measure, as was sufficiently indicated by the temper and character of last night's meeting.

When 2,000 Republicans and Democrats, representing the leading business men of the Metropolis, come together to advocate charter reform, it is unmistakable evidence that the people are aroused, and do not mean that their will shall be thwarted. It is the history of the Street Cleaning bill repeating itself. The legislators who were active in opposing the expressed will of the meeting held in Cooper Institute in regard to that measure three years ago were retired to private life, and have since remained there. The same fate will be almost certain to befall those who may array themselves in opposition to the reform demanded now.

It is not often that the public hears from Mr. Evarts and Chief Justice Davis on municipal affairs. Their speeches last night not only attest the importance of the question under discussion, but show that they are thoroughly conversant with the defects in the city government. The worse than useless Board of Aldermen was held up Davis's caustic analysis of the composition in the city always have a majority of the votes, clearly showed the absurdity of permitting it to dictate to the Mayor whom he shall appoint to office. If the Aldermen were acting on their own convictions better results might follow; but, as Justice Davis stated, they are controlled pointments because the Aldermen will not confirm also to the whole organization. convictions, unhampered by the Aldermen, Works who will not accept unbalanced bids or give out \$999 orders.

Ex-Mayor Grace, speaking from personal experience, furnished strong arguments in favor of the proposed reform. Mayor Edson and ex-Mayor Cooper have also publicly approved it." Mr. Condert and Mr. Campbell showed conclusively last night why the rumsellers should not be permitted longer to rule the city. They roll up taxes, fill the asylums and jails, and neutralize the splendid natural advantages which the city possesses. The reasons for demanding this reform are so weighty that they cannot be ignored by the Legislature. And, after all, it is as Justice Davis said last night, only "one great advancing step toward the numerous reforms that we need."

A QUESTION OF GOOD FAITH.

That the wool manufacturers protest against the meditated change of duties is natural. They have been obliged for about two years to manufacture with a market constantly prostrated by expectation of radical changes in the very basis of their industry. Last spring it was hoped that a settlement had been reached, but no sooner had Congress adjourned than the Democratic party began to threaten a new raid upon industry, and to this day it is still threatening. No wonder a remarkably strong delegation of manufacturers, dealers and importers appeared at Washington vesterday to urge that the present tariff should not now be changed again. Their arguments before the House Committee yesterday deserve serious attention.

Mr. John L. Hays, speaking in their behalf, made one suggestion which particularly merits notice. The act of 1983, he said, was in its nature not unlike a treaty between the Government and the important industries affected. It involved obligations, and ought to be carried out in good faith, at least as much as a treaty with any foreigners. The Government virtually undertook to subject industries to no greater disadvantages and burdens, under existing conditions and until the needs of the Goveroment had materially changed, than those to which the act of 1883 subjected them. And such is in fact, and of necessity, the nature of every enactment fixing the conditions of great the Government will not lightly or frivolously government that has a care for the well-being Hazen. An elaborate indictment in nine counts 150,000 robbers and 10,000 truly good man. Only

thing, when it can be avoided. hecessary. It has too much revenue; true. But it can cut down the revenue in either of several ways, without disturbing once more the great industries of the country. The circumstances have, in no way so changed as to excuse

Somebody has been the victim of numerous practical jokes in California. Having sent out about tical jokes in California. Having sent out about tical jokes in California. Having sent out about 2,500 circulars to prominent Democrats asking or a fitter her own marriage of love with a Germany. The greatest joy of her tical jokes in California. Having sent out about 2,500 circulars to prominent Democrats asking or a fitter her own marriage of love with a Germany. The charisten is in Germany. The prom The Charisten is in Germany. The prom The Charisten is in Germany. The charisten is in Germany. The prom The Charisten is in Germany. The prom The Charisten is in Germany. The greatest joy of her tical jokes in California. Having sent out about 2,500 circulars to prominent Democrats asking or their preferences for the Presidency, he received their preferences for the Prince, was to give her eldest daughter to the Drince, was to give her close the converted about 1,000 answers, of which 800 were for This stands are the converted about 1,000 answers, of which 800 were for This stands are the converted about 1,000 answers, of which 800 were for This stands are the converted about 1,000 answers, of which 800 were for This stands are the converted about 1,000 answers, of which 800 were for This stands are the converted about 1,000 answers, of which 800 were for This stands are the converted about 1,000 answers, of which 800 were for This stands are the converted about 1,000 answers, of which 800 were for This stands are the converted about 1,000 answers, of which 800 were for This stands are the converted about 1,000 answers, of which 800 were for This stands a

certain modifications and large reductions of competition which the act of 1883 gave them. It would be an act of conspicuous bad faith as sion, the diminished measure of defence then guaranteed.

THE CRISIS IN THE COMMONS.

The division on the vote of censure in the House of Commons has been deferred until Monday night. This delay has enabled the Conservatives to organize indignation meetings throughout England, and to obtain emphatic expressions of popular condemnation of the Government's policy in Egypt and the Soudan. Appeals of this kind may be effective in a political sense, but there is a strong probability policy soon spends its force. The Conservative leaders in condemning the Government's course have neglected to frame a policy of their own. The London Times is already warning partisan programme of negations and denunciations. What will they do, if an appeal to the country restores them to power? This is a question which they have not answered; and until they do so, they will be firing their pistols in the air. Conservative leaders are often deceived by illusive promises of a national uprising. So cautious a statesman as Sir Stafford Northcote, excited by the ship-owners' demonstrations against the Government's contract with M. de Lesseps, made the grave mistake of precipitating a debate on the question of exclusive monopoly, and met with a crushing sult will be witnessed when the House of Common reaches the critical division.

The Liberal Ministry are also profiting by the interval required for completing the Parliamentary debate. They are making strenuous efforts to prevent the recurrence of disaster in the Soudan. General Gordon's prospects are brightening, and on the sea-coast the news has spread that the British have resolved to defend Suakim, and, if possible, to rescue Tokar. The reports that the rebellious tribes in the maritime provinces are already dispersing is probably premature, but the situation is certainly improving. It will be difficult to avert the massacre of the garrison at Tokar, but the safety of Suakim is already assured, and the active preparations for a campaign now going forward indicate that there will not be a return to the passive policy of non-resistance to Mahometan fanaticism. The Government, ought naturally to gain by this display of vigor. At the same time the Liberals can scarcely fail to perceive the disadvantages of a premature appeal to the country on a question of foreign policy, when larger issues involving a popular asure of reform are confronting them.

The story that Mr. Warren, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Senator Warner Miller are engaged in some sort of combination to "set up" the State of New-York for the next Republican Conparts of the State, with every effort at sensational effect. It does not seem to us at all probable. Charman Warren has been acting with loyalty and discretion in the interest of President to ridicule by all the speakers. Justice Arthur, He could do his friend no greater damage than to engage in a scheme of this sort. Mr. Warof the Board, in which the 10,000 liquor dealers | ner Miller has been acting fairly and honestly in behalf of the principles and the men that elected him. He could not ruin himself quicker than by betraying them, and there is no reason to suppose that he has a tendency to suicide.

We don't believe they are trying to "set up the State. Furthermore, if they were, it would by some sphinx-like person outside who, when make no difference. This is an election in questioned as to the exercise of his power, de- which the State of New-York cannot be "set clines to answer. The city wants a Mayor that | up " for anybody. The first sign of an effort it can hold responsible for the exercise of his to do it would result disastrously to the men in powers; one who will not be able to excuse bad ap- whose behalf it was attempted, if not

better ones. A Mayor free to act on his own | The Republican party has excellent prospects for success at the next election, but it was could do many things in the way of reform | never in a position where it could throw away which are now found impracticable. He could, those prospects more easily. Mutual tolerance for instance, give us a Commissioner of Public and a distinct understanding that the next nomince is to be chosen by the people, and not by machine manipulations, are essential to

> GARLINGTON AND HAZEN. Lieutenant Garlington is virtually acquitted

by the Proteus Court of Inquiry. He is commended for zeal, energy and efficiency in conducting the expedition prior to the loss of the vessel, and in leading the shipwrecked party to the Greenland settlements. His neglect to remain at Pandora Harbor, where he had every reason to expect the Yantic would speedily arrive, is pronounced an error of judgment "com-" mitted in the exercise of a difficult and unusual "discretion for which he should not be held to "further accountability." This is mild censure, accompanied by unnecessary compliments. To that error of judgment the complete failure of the expedition is attributable. The facility with which the Proteus had reached Pandora Harbor in July was a practical demonstration of the Yantic's ability to arrive at the same destination in August. A house could then have been built, supplies could have been landed, and the relief party left to do the work which they had been instructed to do. The shipwrecked soldiers and sailors were in a region abounding in game, where they could add to their supplies saved from the wreck. Common sense pointed to the expediency of waiting a reasonable period for the Yantic. Obedience to the general orders for establishing winter quarters at Littleton Island imperatively required them to remain. They precipitately retreated and left Lientenant Greely and his mer to their fate. This was indeed an error of judgment on Lieutenant Garlington's part, and public opinion, irrespective of the findings of the Court of Inquiry, will continue to bold him responsible for it. As for the conduct of the expedition prior to the wreck, there is reason to believe that Captain Pike was ordered by Lieutenant Garlington to put the ship in the ice in opposition to his own judgment plainly exponsible to the state of the man put their prices high, The poor shall be compelled to buy."

If that is what protection means "in a nutshell," pressed; and in the course of the retreat it was then people who desire to know the truth would do Lieutenant Colwell who chiefly distinguished himself.

The Court of Inquiry sternly arraigns and severely censures General Hazen. This is as industries. For such an enactment implies that unfortunate a display of partisanship as the acquittal of Lieutenant Garlington. The Court change its policy; that it will not encourage its | may have been actuated by proper motives, but eitizens to invest their means and enterprise in the leniency with which it judges the coman industry, and then, without adequate and mander of the expedition contrasts strangely controlling reason, condemn them to ruin. No with the hazshness it displays toward General and prosperity of its citizens will do such a is framed against him, and a deliberate attempt 10,000! Why, if we remember correctly there is made to hold him responsible for the failure | were nearly that large a percentage of righteous In this instance, there is not even a pretext of last season's expedition. He is censured for

United States said to its manufacturers that, on the Proteus, for sending out only one commissioned officer, and for various other acts of negrevenue being accepted, they could still rely ligence. The supplementary instructions are upon the measure of defence against foreign laid to his charge, although he was not responsible for their publication-an act which, it is only just to add, created great prejudice against well as singular unwisdom to deny them so Lieutenant Garlington. The pertinacity and soon, and in a time of great industrial depres- industry with which the case is "worked up" against General Hazen make it apparent that the Court was hostile to him and disposed to judge him harshly.

The colony at Lady Franklin Bay was planned and authorized before General Hazen became Chief Signal Officer. He carried into effect. as inexpensively as he could, a project to which Lieutenant Greely had given exhaustive study. The relief expeditions were organized and directed strictly in accordance with that officer's own recommendations, made after his arrival at his station. The wisdom that comes after the event is always tainted with suspicion. That Lieutenant Greely was misled by the facility with which the Proteus made its first voyage cannot now be denied, but on its face his was a good plan and General Hazen cannot justly be blamed for adhering closely to the prearranged scheme of operations. The hollowness of the indictment against him is shown by the fact that notwithstanding the nine sins of omission which are specified in the decision of the Court, the winter quarters would have been opened and manned if Lieutenant Garlington had not lost his head and abandoned the rendezvous which had been fixed by himself and Commander Wildes. General Hazen was guilty of one error of judgment-his neglect to give peremptory orders for landing supplies on the way north. This is the most serious count in the indictment against him. But that error of judgment was trivial in comparison with Lieutenant Garlington's precipitate retreat-an utterly senseless proceeding, which involved the failure of a well-considered attempt to rescue the Arctic colonists.

BUCKNER ON BIMETALLISM. It is not reassuring to learn that Mr. Buckner supposes bimetallism to be already assured a victory in the United States, because it shows that time has not taught him wisdom on this subject. The truth-plain enough to all who take the trouble to inform themselves-is, that when Mr. Buckner talks about a victory for bimetallism he really means, a victory for monometallism. He and his school have been laboring for years to establish monometallism in the United States, with silver as the standard, and it must be concluded that his congratulations are based on the belief that this end will be brought about through the steady and continual coinage of the standard dollar. It is certainly true that unless that coinage is suspended it will eventually bring upon this country the great misfortune and sore evil of a silver stand-

If unhappily that disaster should occur through the obstinacy and blindness of Congress, we should be further than ever from bimetallism. No European government will now have anything to say \$to bimetallic proposals. They are all waiting to have the problem solved for them by the United States, and when, by incessant coinage of silver and gradual inflation, we have put our currency on a silver basis, the European governments will draw vention was exploited yesterday in various a long breath of relief, and will no doubt express their obligations to us for having done so much to fortify the gold standard throughout the world, even if in so doing we have degraded our own currency to the level of that of Asia. As to Mr. Buckner's idea of the coming money millennium, it is on a par with the visionary conceptions of the people who think they have succeeded in squaring the circle, or discovering the secret of perpetual motion.

THE OHIO FLOOD.

Happily the waters at Cincinnati have begun to recede, having reached the height of seventy-one feet and three-quarters of an inch. But the situation all through the Ohio Valley is still dreadful. Seventy feet in the Ohio at Cincinnati means great suffering and immense loss of property. A city without lights or water, exposed to fire whenever lime is reached by the flood, cut off from communication with the world by ordinary channels, and compelled to devote itself for a time to the care of the homeless and provision for the destitute, illustrates much that is best and noblest in American character by the practical bengvolence, the ready organization, and the strong public spirit with which the emergency is met. The picture of streets voluntarily lighted by the ladies, with lamps in their open parlor windows and suspended on gas posts, and with efficient care for all whom the flood has turned out of work or home, is beautiful as well as terrible.

But one cannot help thinking that much of the noble self-sacrifice displayed would have been needless had there been a little more wise forethought and liberal provision in advance for emergencies which every city on the Ohio must expect to meet. Gas and water works, for example, ought not to be left exposed to every flood, when a little money would protect them by water-tight dams or walls. Parts of the city of Cincinnati stand in as much need of defence by levees, and could be as effectively defended, as the plantations of the lower Mississippi. Approaches to the bridge, landings for vessels in time of flood, access to the principal railways at points beyond flood-line-for all these provision could be made in advance. It would all cost money, but not a tithe of the loss by each year's flood. The disposition of the people along the Western rivers to think that each great flood is going to be the last for a generation illustrates one of the most curious traits of human nature.

A suggestion to whom it may concern: The boom for R. P. Flower might pair off with the boom for W. Dorsheimer.

The Buffalo Courier, The Detroit Free Press and other Democratic newspapers have lately been printing the following contribution to the tariff

well to shun the perfidious nutshell. The author of the poem is not mentioned, but Professor Sumner, of Yale College, is likely to be suspected. It certainly sounds like Spagner. As a striking prose pendant to the poem we quote from The Philadelphia Times of yesterday the following: "If the tariff issue were submitted to the people of Philadelphia on Tuesday next they would vote 150,000 for protection and 10,000 for free trade." Hence we see that if this poem is trustworthy the voting population of the City of Brotherly Love consists of

a change of policy. Less than a year ago the adequate directions for the storage of supplies | It is safe to say there was some conspiracy, for one | them by a story at the expense of the Frince of can hardly conceive that out of 900 Democrats the division of preference would be of that sort. If there were not thirty candidates named instead of three, and if some living men did not have more supporters than those dead men, Tilden and Thurman, the returns were not bonest, and the services of an incorruptible returning board were needed.

Longfellow's sweet little lyric, "To Stay At Home Is Best," has been set to music. It is not generally known that the editor of The Sun has determined to send a copy of the song with his compliments and regrets to Mr. Holman.

Awful thought: Suppose Governor Cleveland, by way of further punishing the Senate for presuming to ask him for information in regard to a matter of public concern, should conclude to prorogue that body! It behooves the Senate to be on its good behavior. It might send a message to the Governor asking permission to apologize.

A woman whose husband had refused to buy her a new pair of shoes put Paris green in his pie by way of emphasizing her displeasure at his parsimony. This is calculated to be an awful warning to husbands, though opinions may differ as to its precise significance. Some may regard it as a caution against refusing to buy new shoes for their wives, while others may look upon it as a suggestion that all domestic pie should be carefully examined before being eaten. Perhaps it would be still safer It appears that in the extradition treaty with Mex

ico, there is a claim providing that neither govern-

ment shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the terms of the treaty. This claim has caused embarrassment to both governments, and very naturally, since it must constantly happen that one or the other is required, in the plain interests of justice, to do the thing which the treaty declares by implication shall not be done. Most of the trouble with Mexico grows out of frontier disputes and offences. There are and long have been a great many very bad characters belonging to both countries hovering about the border. These people make raids across the frontier either way. and out of these raids spring demands for extradition. Now it is certain that both the governments would be quite willing to give up their border ruffians for punishment by the country whose laws they have broken, and that such mutual extradition would have a wholesome influence in reforming frontier lawlessness. But the extradition treaty steps in and really has the effect of creating a sort of neutral territory where the worst thieves and murderers from both countries can not only live unmolested, but can establish a basis of operations against American and Mexican settlers and producers. It is obvious that this is a case for Congressional action, and that if it is not altogether safe to withdraw the embarrassing provision in the treaty, some special provision of a supplementary character should be inserted in the instrument, enabling the respective governments to forther the cause of justice, and give some protecion to the law-abiding frontier inhabitants, by surrendering border criminals whenever satisfactory representations are made by the government requesting the extradition.

It is rumored that the Washington lobby finds ittle to do this winter. What a pity that some of its enterprising members neglected the opportunity to win undying fame presented by the Soudan lifficulty. They might have gone up the Nile and eiped General Gordon to "make it square" with the Mahdi, and thus have arrested bloodshed and caused the American eagle to scream with joyful

It would seem that Scranton, Penn., harbors: emocracy that is inordinately greedy. An attempt has just been made to swell the registry list of the coming election in that city by stuffing it with the names of dead , men, strangers and other persons that have no vote in Scranton. At last accounts the perpetrators of the outrage on the ballot-box had not been caught. But their politics appears in the statement that "the inflations occur in the strong Demogratic wards."

The latest and most startling railroad scheme is reported by The Cincinnati News Journal, which professes to have authority of "a railroad official" for the statement that the Bee Line is wanted as part of a grand transcontinental line, to consist of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Bee Line, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which is to build into St. Louis. This scheme is highly interesting, but it is rather imaginative. The prosperity of the Pacific roads is not so enormous as to stimulate investments of many millions more at once in the effort to divide the san

PERSONAL.

It is said that Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, attributes his recent illness to the use of eigarettes. He might move into a larger State and smoke

Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, is expected to return to this country soon, reaching New-York about March 1. He will be given a reception by the Catholic clergy and laity of the Baltimore dio-

General Simon Cameron has written from Texas to friends here that he will be at New-Orleans to see the Mardi Gras. This will probably be promptly adduced as new evidence that the General has grown gay and giddy in his old age.

A Washington Treasury employe writes to a New-York friend: "One man here deserves credit for being always considerate in his intercourse with the people in the Department. That is John C. New. He is jolly, easy to approach, and not overburdened with official dignity, as some are, though it never would do to presume on his lack of it, since he has plenty for the right place."

It is told of Victor Hugo that he once figured as theatre scene-painter. It was at the Comédie Française, at the first performance of "Lucretia Borgia." Hugo had not noticed the scenery before, and now, just as the curtain was about to rise on he second act, he, looking about the stage to see that all was well, discovered that the secret door in the wall through which Gennaro escapes had been made anything but secret, being surrounded with a rich ornamentation. "Hold the curtain," he cried. "This is infamously absurd! Call the seemenainter." But that worthy was not to be cried. "This is infamously absurd! Call scene-painter." But that worthy was not to found, and the audience grew impatient at the le entr acte. "Then give me a paint-pot and brush quick!" and the filustrious hand that had penned the drama quickly repainted the scenery, and the only harm done was that Lucretia and Gennaro got some fresh paint on their hands and costumes. Congressman Frank Hurd, who will be the ora-

torical champion of free trade as approached by the Morrison bill, is proud of his resemblance in visage to Napoleon Bonaparte, and endeavors to carry the resemblance into character. He has never been known to yield a political point except by force, Some years ago, his district in Ohio became so impregnated with the Greenback craze that threefourths of the voters of both parties were afflicted with it. Mr. Hurd was renominated for Congress, with it. Mr. Hurd was renominated for Congress, although the most dogmatic hard-money Democrat in the State. He went off to the White Mountains, remained till the campaign was over and his election secured, and then went back home to declare publicly that he way, as he had always been, in favor of "hard money, free trade and home rule." The interests of his district at the present time are with protection, but he is the most rabid free trader in Congress. in Congress.

M. Philippe Daryll, having lived in England six cears, has been telling the Parisians all about the manners and modes of life in Perfictions Albion. Having said that the Queen doesn't read French books, he expends much commiscration upon her, for closing her royal intelligence against the genus of French writers, from Froissart to Balzac. "The Queen's principal occupation," he continues, "is found in carrying on a huge correspondence with her family, especially with her kinsmen in Germany. German by race, German by education, German by marriage with her cousin Albert of Saxeman by marriage with her cousin Albert of Saxeman by marriage with her cousin Albert of Saxeman by closer to the country of t

them by a story at the expense of the Frince of Wales, for which, however, he gives no authority, "The same sauses," he writes, "that have made him the most popular of foreign visitors on our boulevards would lead to his being looked upon as a Son of Belial on the other side of the Channel. However, he is prudent on occasion, and conforms to the necessities of his position. Once, on the day of the Grand Prix, he telegraphed to Her Majesty to obtain permission to ge to the course, notwithstanding it was Sunday. The Queen replied 'No.' And this Prince of forty-two, father of five children, heir to the first of thrones, submitted humbly."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- Horace Denant, who has been Secretary of the French Legation in this city

for a number of years, has been ordered to Stock San Francisco, Feb. 14.-Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, left here last evening for New-York,

CENERAL NOTES.

Dog-racing is becoming a popular sport in Philadelphia. The distance is from 100 to 500 yards he dogs cyines great interest in the competition, and peculation is lively in the betting ring.

A huge crystal threne has just been manufacared in England for an Indian rajah. Some idea of the elaborate workmanship which has been employed in the construction may be gained from the fact that the finial of the legs are each cut into 324 mathematically accurate of the legs are each cut into 324 mannermatically accurate facets. Wood and from are used to some extent to make the throne substantial, but all such parts are covered with glass and hidden. The cushions and hangings are of crimson velvet, and altogether the rajable settined to possess a gorgeous and probably a very uncomfortable seat.

An important precedent relating to street fights has been established in London. Two boys were detected in such an encounter by a policeman, and one of them, who was summarily judged to be the more guilty: was taken before a magistrate. The culprit explained that he was not the aggressor. The other boy, he said, had been "converted," and struck him because he would not "turn religious" too. His mother, morrover, confirmed her son's good opinion of himself; but the judge decided that the "converted" boy was probably the better behaved of the two and fined the unconverted half a-crown.

The company which now owns a charter for the construction of a canal across Cape Cod-the third company and the third charter since the project was first leclared feasible in 1863—has already expended so much noney on the work, according to The Boston Traveller, as dredge costing about \$100,000, with a capacity of 9,000 cubic yards in ten hours, has just been built and will be set at work as about as the weather becomes settled. The contractor has four years in which to complete the work, but the company is sanguine that it will be done within two years.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the New-York Life Insurance Company contains some significant items and will be a gratifying one to the holders of policies issued by the company. During the last year it paid to policy-holders or their heirs \$6,699,390 40, and during the same period the new insurance written amounted to \$52,835,564, an increase over 1882 of \$11,410,044. The surplus of the company by the State standard is \$10,300, 000. The increase during 1883 was \$4,509,334 /8 greater than the expenditures, and the total increase in assets amounted to \$4,742,505 90. The cash assets of the company are now \$55,542,902 72, and the insurance in force amounts to \$198,746,043.

The Government is now making experiments to ascertain the best kind of paint for the bottoms of the new steel cruisers. It is desired to get, if possible, a paint that shall protect the bottoms of iron and steel vessels as thoroughly from barpacles and grass as copper sheathing protects the bottoms of wooden vessels. That degree of necess is searcely expected, but an approach to it is oped for. Plates of fron have been sunk in the water at Key West and at Portsmouth, N. H., painted with thirty. six different kinds of paint. They are lowered into the water from a scow, so that they shall not touch the bottom. When they have been down for several months they will be taken up and examined and the paint which appears to be most nearly "anti-fouling" will be used for the cruisers.

A popular method of hunting lately introneed is in conformity with the laws of Mr. Bergh's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It never results in the death or even maining of fish, flesh or fowl, yet all three may be easily bagged. The weapon used in a late invention called the gun camera. It consists of a small camera mounted on a gun stock and provided with sights and triggers. Its ammunition is chemicals instead of powder and lead. It is both breech and muzzie loading, is light and simple in construction, and is used like an ordinary shot-gun. When a bird rises it must be brought to the shoulder, a dead aim taken at the feathbrought to the shoulder, a dead aim taken at the learnered object, and the trigger pulled. There is a slight shock as of an explosion, the bird flies on to egyer unharmed, leaving its picture on the sensitive plate in the camera. It is all done in a moment of time. The plate is removed, another inserted, and the hunter is "early for the next object. The anateur may so forth with two dozen dry plates as his stock of animunition. If he free with precision at any stationary or moving object he may be absolutely sure of bringing it down.

MUSIC.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE GLEE CLEE This organization, now in its third seeses, gave its annual concert in Chickering Hall last nights. The concert was a private one, and, as was to have been expected, the audience was characterized by high social quality, and had so deep a personal interest in the singers the programme. The club has twenty-four voices, and is under the direction of Mr. A. D. Woodruff. The music on its list was of the lighter order of part songs for male voices, though last night an ambitious effort was made in the performance of Hiller's "O World, Thou Art Wondrous Fair." The professional talent called in was represented by Miss Emma Juch and the New-York Pailharmonic Club.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Emma Juch, Mr. A. E. Stoddard, Mile. Marie Heimlicher and Herr Fritz Giese will be the solo rformers at the concert at the Casino on next Sunday

Under the direction of Mr. S. Lazar, choirmaster, there will be an evening of ecclesinatical music at the Packer Collegiate Institute on Saturday evening. The performances of "The Merry War" are running smoothly at the Casino, and the opera is giving great pleasure. It has never been seen here with such tasteful, brilliant and costly decorations, and though Mr. Williams does not seem to comprehend fully the genius of Strauss's music, it is generally given in a sparkling

The Mendelssohn Scholarship, the highest prize in the reach of students of music in England, has been this year awarded to Miss Mary Wurm, of Southampton, England, a young planiste who has attracted a in Germany, where she studied under Joachim Raff and Clara Schumann. This scholarship is awarded upon a competitive examination in composition, and is much coveted. Sir Arthur Sullivan was its first possessor upon its foundation. good deal of attention of late in her native country and

SIDNEY WOOLLETT'S RECITALS.

Among the most pleasant and instructive entertainments of the season, the dramatic recitals given by Mr. Sidney Woollett, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at the Madison Club Theatre, are especially notable. Selections have been made from Shakespeare, Tennyson and Longfellow, and these have been recited in Mr. Woollett's usual sympathetic and cloquent manner. The merits of this reader are well known by the public here, and need no especial description at this time. It is sufficient to say that M is a better reader now than ever before. He will be heard on one or two more afternoons in the Madison Club Theatre, and will give a few evening readings at Chicker ing Hall.

A DOUBLE BEREAVEMENT.

Mrs. Martha Bullock Roosevelt, the widow of the late Theodore Roosevelt, died at 3 a. m. yesterlay at her house, No. 6 West Fifty-seventh-st., after a short illness, her death being due to typhold fever. Mrs. Roosevelt was about fifty-four years old. She leaves four children-Theodore Roosevelt, a prominent member of the State Assembly; Elliott Roosevelt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, jr., and Miss Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt occupied a position of honor and influence in society, and her loss [will be felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She was a member of the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church and took a deep interest in many charities, including the Orthopedic Hospital, of which her husband was one of the founders. The faueral will take place at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow, at 10